

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1910-11.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory
Agricultural Labourers in 1910, and also to the wages of Agricultural
Labourers in Ireland in 1910-11.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 19th December, 1911.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1910-11.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the subject of Irish Agricultural Labourers. Two subjects, one bearing upon the other, are dealt with in this Report, viz.—first, the annual migration of agricultural labourers to England and Scotland and the work and earnings of such migratory labourers; and second, the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland.

I.—The Migration to England and Scotland.

There are special difficulties, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, in connection with an enumeration of migratory labour; but the information which has been obtained allows a closely approximate estimate to be made as to the extent of the migration of Irish agricultural labourers. The main sources of information are three.

First, inquiry is made annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of the annual agricultural statistics. By this means much is ascertained as to the exact districts from which the migratory labourers are drawn, the number of such labourers who themselves have holdings, with the size and condition of these holdings; and the number of migratory labourers who have not holdings but who are sons or daughters of agricultural holders, and who, when at home, work on their parents' farms.

Second, by the courtesy of the Registrar-General for Ireland, the Department are supplied with information showing the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin. This return of temporary emigrants includes not only the exodus of agricultural migratory labourers here considered, but the general movement at the ports of rural and urban labour. The numbers thus enumerated are much larger than those of the migratory labourers referred to in this Report. In the case of Dublin, owing to the number of migratory labourers passing through this port and to the extensive system of through booking, a portal enumeration has been found to be attended with exceptional difficulties, but the authorities of the Midland Great Western Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway have, as in former years, kindly

furnished returns showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and *via* Dublin to England and Scotland. Here again, however, the figures probably include some who are not agricultural migratory labourers.

Third, special inquiries have again been made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland, and the reports received from those sources furnish much information with regard to the state of employment, work, earnings and savings of the Irish labourers.

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The number of Irish agricultural migratory labourers has shown in recent years a steady downward tendency. From evidence furnished by the railway companies and at the ports, and also from the returns of migratory labourers locally enumerated it is estimated that approximately 18,500 labourers went for temporary employment to England and Scotland in 1910. The estimated number in 1909 was 20,500 and that figure showed a decrease compared with the years immediately preceding.

According to the returns furnished by the railway companies the number passing *via* Dublin in 1910 was 12,639 as compared with 13,721 in 1909 and 15,632 in 1908. The total number of migratory agricultural labourers passing *via* ports other than Dublin in 1910 may be estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000.

The number of migratory labourers who were locally enumerated in 1910 was, as in previous years, much lower than the number recorded in the portal and railway returns. But a local enumeration can only be made once in the year, in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics, whereas the exodus of labourers is taking place during several months, and it is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty to obtain by means of local inquiry a complete record of the number who migrate. Such a result can only be secured by a somewhat irksome system of registration of the movements of labour.

Taking the number of migratory agricultural labourers in 1910 as approximately 18,500, it may be said that of this total at least from 500 to 600 were women coming chiefly from Achill, Belmullet, the Donegal Islands and Kerry, and it is probable, to judge from evidence as to the number of Irish women employed in potato raising in Scotland, that the actual number is considerably greater and may reach 1,000. These women, with the exception of those from Kerry, belong to the group commonly known as Achill workers who find employment in potato raising chiefly in Ayrshire and other parts in the West of Scotland.

In the first official record of the number of these labourers, *viz.*, in the Census of 1841, it was estimated by the Census Commissioners that approximately 40,000 might be taken as representing the number of migratory agricultural labourers who went to and returned from England and Scotland in that year. Between 1841 and 1880 no record was kept as to the numbers of these labourers. Since 1880 an annual enumeration has been made, and the Constabulary and railway returns for that year alike show that the numbers were much

higher than at the present day, and may be estimated to have been, approximately, 35,000. After 1880 there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase—the number in that year being, on estimate, about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS ARE DRAWN.

As far back as records go, County Mayo has been the principal source of migratory labourers. The largest numbers come from the Poor Law Unions of Swinford and Westport, amounting in 1910, according to the returns of the enumerators, to 2,619 and 1,342 respectively. The numbers from other Unions are also large—from Ballina 652, Castlebar 627, Claremorris 606, and Belmullet 290. From none of the other counties of Connaught is the movement so widespread or so strongly marked, though considerable numbers are also drawn from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. From County Roscommon there were 804 migratory labourers, of whom 744 belonged to the Poor Law Union of Castlereagh. From County Galway, out of a total number of 754, 333 came from Glennamaddy, 244 from Tuam, and 118 from Mountbellew. From County Sligo, out of a total of 489 migratory labourers, 444 came from Tobercurry and 34 from the Union of Boyle. The numbers from County Leitrim were small. Nearly 92 per cent. of the labourers of Connaught find their way to England; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Achill workers, going mainly to Scotland.

Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory agricultural labourers, and of these 84 per cent. are from Donegal. In 1910 the number of migratory labourers from Donegal was returned as 1,328. Of this number 774 came from the Union of Glenties, 184 from Inishowen, 157 from Dunfanaghy, 109 from Millford, and 59 from Letterkenny. Almost all go to work in Scotland, chiefly in the Lothians and in the eastern counties. In Ulster, outside of Donegal, the largest number of migratory labourers is from that portion of the Union of Newry, which is situated in the county of Armagh. In Leinster there is a small movement annually from the neighbourhood of Dundalk. In Munster the only considerable migration is from Kerry, especially from the Killarney districts. A few also migrate from County Cork and the South Riding of Tipperary. But the number of migratory agricultural labourers who go from either Leinster or Munster to England and Scotland is very small.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

While, as has been pointed out, a local enumeration cannot under existing conditions furnish a complete record of the numbers migrating, it affords much representative information as regards the status of the migratory labourers. Thus of the 10,225 migratory labourers in 1910, about whom information was obtained at their homes, 7,789 did not hold any land, 283 had holdings not exceeding five acres, while 2,153 had holdings of over 5 statute acres. Of the

migratory labourers having holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent, over 86 per cent. had holdings between 5 and not exceeding 20 acres in size. Among the migratory labourers in 1910 there were 924 having holdings above five and not exceeding 10 acres, 636 above 10 and not exceeding 15, and 303 having holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres. The total number of migratory labourers who had holdings of above 20 acres amounted to 290, of whom 118 had holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres, 65 had holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres, 44 had holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres, and 63 had holdings exceeding 40 acres, the land in these latter cases being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land. Out of the total of 7,789 landless migratory labourers locally enumerated 5,957 were sons or daughters of farmers, and worked on the farm when at home.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, CONDITIONS OF WORK, EARNINGS AND SAVINGS.

The migratory labourers who go to England and Scotland form three distinct groups :—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly by merchants and farmers in raising potatoes; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland and also to Northumberland; (3) Connaught men who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford.

Achill Workers.

The Achill group of workers, which includes many from other parts as well as Achill along the Western coast, presents several distinct features. It is the only group in which there is any large number of women. They migrate largely in families or groups and are organised in squads. The squads are engaged for the season, and, excepting under unfavourable weather conditions, they are thus relieved from the risks of unemployment to which the Donegal and Connaught labourers are subject. The chief centre of work during the early weeks is in Ayrshire, but later in the season they scatter over the country, into Renfrewshire, Dumfries, Dumbartonshire, and northwards into Perthshire and Fifeshire. Men from Achill also go to work in England with other "Connaught men."

The numbers in this group of Irish migratory labourers seem to remain comparatively stationary. But reports from many large employers in the South of Scotland indicate that in recent years there is a larger proportion of women and of young lads and fewer full-grown men coming to this work, than formerly. There is little or no change to note in the hours and conditions of work or in the wages earned. It is generally admitted that the Irish potato workers are particularly skilful at this class of labour, and that they are industrious, saving, and quiet in their living. The total number of labourers, men and women, in this group is estimated to range from 1,300 to 1,800. The wages of the average worker—other than those who are

in charge of squads—is usually close on 15s. per week, and it is stated that workers usually save from £8 to £10 in the season, which lasts from early in June until the end of October or the beginning of November.

Donegal Men.

The second group of migratory labourers is that of the Donegal men, including a number from other counties in the North and West of Ireland. These men are employed chiefly in the Lothians and the South-East of Scotland. A few find their way north into Stirling, Perthshire and Fife, while others move south into Northumberland. A few North of Ireland men also go for harvesting work to Galloway in the South-West of Scotland. The season for the Donegal men, as a rule, is somewhat longer than in the case of Achill workers. Most of them go to Scotland from about the middle to the end of June, and work on until the end of November and even later. They are employed chiefly in turnip singling, haymaking, corn harvesting, potato and turnip raising. There are, however, far fewer of these labourers now required in the Lothians than formerly, owing to the increase in the use of reaping machines and self-binders.

The wages earned by the Donegal men are good, ranging from 3s. to 4s. per day, with free lodging and coals. At corn harvest, when engaged for the length of the harvest, the usual number of hours worked is 60 per week. When on piece-work the hours worked are longer and the earnings are larger. Many of them save from £10 to £15 and up to £20 in the season. As a rule, little employment is given to the Irish labourers in managing farm machinery, but a certain number are kept during the winter storing turnips and feeding cattle. Many farmers in the Lothians have had Irish labourers coming to them for over 20 years, and almost in all cases they speak highly of them as farm hands, especially when they are put on piece-work.

Connaught Men.

The third and much the largest group of migratory labourers is that of the Connaught men who go to England. Many of these follow a considerable itinerary during the course of the summer and autumn, moving from the hay districts of Lancashire into Lincolnshire and North Cambridge for the corn harvest, and from thence into Warwickshire, Stafford, and Cheshire, for potato digging and turnip singling. In other cases men remain on the same farms for the greater part of the year.

Considerable numbers of these workers begin to cross over to England from the middle of March onwards, though the great exodus is in June, and they remain there until November and in some cases up to Christmas. Wages by the week run, as a rule, from 15s. to 20s., with lodging, fuel and occasionally some food. To a large extent, however, work is paid by the piece, and earnings vary from 18s. to 30s. per week, and in some cases even higher. Reports from employers in different parts of England show that a thrifty man in the seven to eight months of the season can save from £15 to £20.

From the foregoing statements it is clear that the earnings of the Achill workers are lower than those of the "Donegal" and "Connaught" men, but it must be remembered that many of the Achill workers are women, the rest consisting largely of boys or elderly men, that food, fuel and lodgings are provided, that the cost of migrating from place to place is paid by their employers, and that the work is, on the whole, more steady.

In the case of the Donegal and Connaught workers, on the other hand, wages may be said to range from a lower limit of 15s. per week, with lodging and some food, to piece-work earnings which, at the busy seasons, reach in many districts 30s., and in some cases even £2 a week. Workers may be estimated to average, allowing for time lost in moving from place to place, from 18s. to 22s. per week.

The length of the working season also varies considerably; but most of the workers remain from 5 to 7 months, and others as many as 8 to 9 months. An accurate account of total earnings or of the savings remitted or carried home to Ireland by migratory agricultural labourers cannot, under the circumstances, be obtained, but it may be estimated that the savings in 1910 approximated £200,000.

It will be of interest in connection with this side of the subject to refer here to the question of the employment in Ireland of Irish migratory labourers. It is a striking fact that, despite the difficulty which is found in many parts of Ireland in obtaining efficient temporary labour during the busy times of the agricultural year, there is no evidence of any increase in the number of Irish migratory labourers who go for employment to farms in Ireland as they do to those in England and Scotland. A small number of Achill workers find employment in County Dublin, a number of Donegal men go to help in other parts of Donegal and Ulster, and similarly there is a certain amount of temporary migration each year from Cavan to Dublin, from Wicklow into Carlow, and from Kerry into Cork and Limerick. But the amount of such migration taken as a whole is small. It is, therefore, well worth consideration why there is not more employment for this special class of western migratory labour in Ireland and whether Irish tillage farmers could not secure a larger share of this labour which is found so valuable in the best tillage districts of England and Scotland. Apart from the question of wages, however, account will have to be taken of the fact of the many opportunities for lengthy employment afforded in England and Scotland. Many of the Connaught labourers who go regularly to England pass on, as has been pointed out, from one district to another to meet the several emergencies of these districts as they arise, and so insure, judged by the present standard of agricultural wages, large earnings. If in Ireland any successful effort is to be made to secure the services of these Connaught and Donegal workers they must be assured of as continuous or successive employment as they can obtain in England and Scotland. It must be remembered that England and Scotland, owing to the long established custom of this annual migration, are better known to them than the tillage districts of Ireland. And in such cases familiarity is a considerable inducement.

II.—Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The question of the employment and earnings of Irish agricultural labourers in Great Britain is one of direct interest in connection with the question of the supply of agricultural labour and wages paid therefor in Ireland. As is well known the number of agricultural labourers in Ireland has been steadily diminishing.

But while the supply has been falling off, reports show that in the case of permanent labourers hired by the half-year or the year, the difficulty of the farmer is still not so much in getting labour as in obtaining a supply of efficient labour. Much of the most efficient labour has left the country, and, whether migrating to the towns or working on the land, finds employment outside of Ireland.

In the case of temporary labourers there is from all parts of the country evidence of the uncertainty of obtaining this class of labour at the busy times of the year, especially at hay and corn harvest, and in the northern counties at flax pulling. On the other hand reports show that in many districts there is still a good deal of friendly co-operation between the smaller and larger farmers, small farmers assisting the large farmers at busy times in return for horse and machine work, and it is repeatedly stated by large farmers that there are no better workers than the small farmers and their sons who give this voluntary assistance. The same spirit of mutual aid prevails also to a considerable extent in districts where there are only small tillage farmers. This happy feature of agricultural life is one which every effort should be made to preserve. It is also stated by several correspondents that the improvement in the housing of the labourers and the increase of labourers' cottages are now securing to the farmer a more certain supply of labour, though in other cases it is said that the labourers in the Rural District Council cottages are less inclined to work for the farmers than formerly. It is plain that the situation which is developing requires very serious consideration, as the existence of good relations between farmers and labourers is to the interest of both parties and is a matter of vital importance to the welfare of the country.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN IRELAND.

Inquiries were again made from a number of representative farmers in each county and also from the Constabulary as to the rates of wages current in the several districts of Ireland for agricultural labour. The information obtained has been summarised in Table IX., pp. 34-37 but it is only possible in the concise form of a table to indicate the general range. In every county wages vary considerably. It is important also to remember that the majority of agricultural labourers are paid partly in kind. Certain broad divisions have therefore been made, and in Table IX. the money wages are distinguished of (1) labourers who receive board and lodging, (2) labourers having free cottages, with a garden or potato ground, a

small allowance of milk, &c., and (3) labourers who receive no such allowances, but obtain only a money wage.

During the past year there has been a slight advance noted in the rate of wages. This has been more marked in some districts than in others. The increase in the wages of both permanent and casual labourers has been estimated at from 6d. to 1s. per week. The advance in the rate of wages paid to casual labourers is attributed to scarcity of supply consequent on emigration and other causes. In districts where direct road labour is employed, this has been noted as a factor in raising the cost of casual agricultural labour. The highest wages are to be found in the counties of Antrim, Dublin and Down, and in the neighbourhood of the cities of Dublin and Belfast. In certain cases the wages of ploughmen rise to a pound per week, but the general average in the better districts of these counties may be placed at 14s. to 16s. per week for the ploughman class. Wages as a whole are lowest in Connaught. But the differences in real wages are often less than is supposed, and it is evident that these are tending more and more to equalise themselves throughout the country. The scarcity of labour itself assists this movement, and returns from many of even the more remote districts indicated wages almost as high as those existing in the better known tillage areas. In some districts from which there has been a considerable migration the depletion of labour has itself raised the wages of labour.

Again, in considering what are the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland careful account must be taken as to the value of allowances and the cost of board and upkeep of labourers. As a rule full board is estimated at 6s. per week, though in some cases it is placed at 7s. and even 8s. per week. Hence the real wages of farm hands lodged and dieted who receive from 5s. to 8s. per week in cash, amount to on an average from 11s. to 14s. and 15s. per week. In the case of labourers who receive a free cottage it is usual to find also a rood of potato land given or its equivalent, a certain amount of milk, or in some cases grass for a cow, fuel, &c. The actual worth of these payments in kind varies considerably, but on the average they are of a value of 3s. 6d. per week, and this again added to the wages of labourers having free houses gives a wage ranging from 10s. to 15s. per week according to conditions. Similarly in the case of boys under eighteen the actual value of wages paid works out on an average at 7s. to 8s. per week, allowing for the value of board and lodging. These figures indicate the range of the real wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland. Taking the country as a whole, while nothing more than an estimate can be formed, the evidence goes to show that the average wage in Ireland is the equivalent of from 12s. to 13s. per week.

With regard to temporary labourers, information was again obtained as to the rates current in the different districts at seed planting time, turnip thinning, hay and corn harvest, flax pulling potato and turnip raising, and at threshing time. It is generally stated that the wages of temporary labourers have increased in recent years to a greater extent than those of the permanent hands. This is a natural consequence of the decreased number of farm labourers employed the whole year, and the increased demand at certain seasons for additional hands. At the special times at which this

emergency labour is required there is some local variation in what is paid. At seed planting time in most parts the wages for men run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, in a few parts from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, while the wages of women workers, though the amount of field-work done by women has been decreasing, run from 1s. to 2s. a day, the usual wage being 1s. 6d. Wages at turnip thinning are similar to those given at seed time, viz., from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men; women and girls, 1s. to 2s. per day. In some parts turnip thinning is done on the piece-work system. In the case of the hay and corn harvest there is a marked variation in different districts. In many places, especially in the tillage counties, wages at hay and harvest time run from 3s. to 4s. a day, while in other counties, where there is not the same demand for help at harvest time, labour can be got at from 2s. to 3s. a day. Again, in the flax-growing counties owing to the larger area under the crop this season and the consequently increased demand for temporary labour at the pulling period, the wages of men employed at this work ranged from 3s. to 5s. per day in some cases. At potato-raising and turnip-lifting wages are much the same as at seed planting time, and run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men, and from 1s. to 2s. for women.

The returns show that there is very little employment in Ireland for temporary labourers on piece-work. On draining and fencing and flax pulling piece-work rates are not uncommon, and in some cases turnip thinning and cutting of hay and oats are given out by piece, but this system of work exists to a far less extent than in the districts of either England or Scotland where Irish migratory labourers are chiefly employed.

The hours of labour in Ireland are generally ten or ten and a half hours per day in summer,—work commencing at 6 or 7 a.m., and continuing, with intervals amounting to one and a half to two hours, until 6 or 7 p.m. Work in winter is carried on till dark.

From the evidence which has been furnished as to the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland it is clear that, while real wages have risen in recent years, they still remain considerably below the wages of the tillage districts of England and Scotland, though the real wages in Ireland are higher than they have often been stated to be. This raises a large question. The position and the remuneration of the agricultural labourer are in all countries matters deserving of the most careful consideration. Farmers are face to face to-day with competition which is very wide-reaching. It is not simply agriculture which is competing with agriculture but other industries which are competing with agriculture. Each well-organised industry is trying to draw to itself the most efficient labour, and the outlook is serious for such industries as are unable to attract to themselves and maintain a skilled labour force. The town also is competing with the country. It is a striking fact also that it is not simply in the new countries that there are complaints of a dearth of labour, but also in the old countries, and from an opposite cause, viz., that in the old countries the standard of wages and the prospect of advancement are lower.

In Ireland the deficiency in the number of skilled and trustworthy regular farm hands and the increasing cost and difficulty of obtaining temporary agricultural labour present serious problems for the farmer.

As has been pointed out, so much of the best regular and temporary labour is now attracted to England and Scotland, where higher wages are obtained, that the Irish farmer suffers. The remedy for this state of affairs can only lie in one direction, namely, the making of as good a career for the agricultural labourer in Ireland as there is for him in England and Scotland. This means, on the one hand, that as good work must be given by the Irish labourer as he gives in England and Scotland, and, on the other hand, that as good wages must be given by the Irish farmer as are given by the English and Scotch farmers. The question is a difficult and personal one, which only the Irish farmers and the Irish labourers themselves can solve. But in such cases the first step must be taken by the farmer, who is in the stronger position and has the larger stake. It is to his interest to have the most efficient and best paid agricultural labour. The question of the supply of labour is of fundamental importance in the present situation of Irish agriculture. There are in Ireland more than 165,000 holdings of over 30 acres in extent, occupying three-fourths of the total area of the country, and if the future of tillage on this very large proportion of the land of Ireland is to be safeguarded there must be an improvement in the work and wages of the labourer on this land.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN, 18th December, 1911.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1910-11.

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TABLE 1.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION (in 1901) for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1901.			
		No. in 1907.	No. in 1908.	No. in 1909.	No. in 1910.	In 1907.	In 1908.	In 1909.	In 1910.
LEINSTER									
Carlow County	37,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	448,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	68,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Kilkenny	79,159	—	—	3	13	—	—	0.0	0.2
King's	60,187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford	46,678	8	4	12	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	—
Louth	65,820	61	52	41	42	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Meath	62,497	8	0	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Queen's	52,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath	61,629	20	8	31	5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
Wexford	104,104	2	—	1	—	—	—	0.0	—
Wicklow	66,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :									
Clare County	112,334	24	7	—	4	0.2	0.1	—	0.0
Cork	404,611	105	43	33	29	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerry	165,726	305	187	120	198	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2
Limerick	146,098	17	5	7	11	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tipperary	160,232	81	24	9	19	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Waterford	87,187	13	9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—
ULSTER :									
Antrim County	461,634	28	22	7	1	0.1	—	0.0	0.0
Armagh	125,302	208	201	153	150	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2
Cavan	97,541	18	57	19	29	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Donegal	173,722	2,358	1,517	1,273	1,328	18.6	8.7	7.3	7.6
Down	289,525	122	39	1	1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fermanagh	65,430	5	6	—	1	0.1	0.1	—	0.0
Londonderry	144,404	41	47	18	14	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Monaghan	74,611	40	15	12	11	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Tyrone	150,567	34	35	16	45	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
CONNAUGHT :									
Galway County	162,549	1,450	1,176	956	754	7.5	6.1	5.0	3.9
Leitrim	69,343	140	79	39	57	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.8
Mayo	196,166	2,925	6,947	6,951	6,231	39.8	34.8	34.9	31.2
Roscommon	161,791	1,274	1,244	813	804	12.5	12.2	8.0	7.9
Sligo	84,083	633	492	422	489	7.5	5.9	5.0	5.8
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province	1,152,829	99	70	90	63	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Munster	1,076,188	546	275	180	256	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ulster	1,582,826	2,944	1,917	1,499	1,581	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Connaught	646,932	11,432	9,638	9,180	8,325	17.7	15.4	14.2	12.9
TOTAL OF IRELAND	4,458,775	15,021	12,900	10,968	10,225	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.3

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1910, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1901.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix	Queen's	17,000	—	—
Antrim	Antrim	29,472	1	0.0
Ardee	Louth and Meath	14,626	2	0.1
Armagh	Armagh	46,856	10	0.2
Athlone	Roscommon and Westmeath	27,264	24	0.9
Athy	Kildare and Queen's	22,155	—	—
Baileborough	Cavan	15,510	1	0.1
Ballina	Mayo	24,653	652	26.4
Ballinasloe	Galway and Roscommon	19,279	21	1.1
Ballinrobe	Mayo	21,238	58	2.7
Ballycastle	Antrim	12,686	—	—
Ballymahon	Longford and Westmeath	12,907	—	—
Ballymena	Antrim	53,062	—	—
Ballymoney	Antrim	28,276	—	—
Ballyshannon	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim	20,601	1	0.0
Ballyvaghan	Clare	3,920	—	—
Balrothery	Dublin	18,146	—	—
Ballinglass	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow	16,191	—	—
Benbridge	Armagh and Down	42,454	—	—
Bendon	Cork	17,878	—	—
Bantry	Cork	13,457	1	0.1
Bawnboy	Cavan and Leitrim	18,400	13	0.7
Belfast	Antrim and Down	368,266	—	—
Belmullet	Mayo	13,845	290	20.9
Birr	King's and Tipperary	25,332	—	—
Borrisokane	Tipperary	8,532	—	—
Boyle	Roscommon and Sligo	30,625	39	1.3
Cahersivreen	Kerry	22,435	62	2.8
Callan	Kilkenny and Tipperary	13,605	—	—
Carlow	Carlow and Queen's	34,438	—	—
Carrickmacross	Monaghan	15,544	7	0.5
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim and Roscommon	19,280	36	1.9
Carrick-on-Suir	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford	17,763	19	1.1
Cashel	Tipperary	20,182	—	—
Castlebar	Mayo	26,522	627	23.6
Castleblayney	Armagh and Monaghan	26,615	44	1.7
Castleconnor	Kilkenny	10,114	—	—
Castlederg	Tyrone	11,789	—	—
Castlereagh	Roscommon	33,576	744	22.2
Castletown	Cork	11,178	—	0.1

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Cavan	Cavan	36,903	—	—
Cellbridge	Dublin and Kildare	14,225	1	0.1
Claremorris	Mayo	25,820	606	23.5
Clifden	Galway	18,768	7	0.4
Clogheen	Tipperary	15,521	—	—
Clogher	Tyrone	14,316	25	1.7
Clonakilty	Cork	19,158	5	0.3
Clones	Fermanagh and Monaghan	15,848	—	—
Clonmel	Tipperary and Waterford	18,726	—	—
Coleraine	Londonderry	29,917	—	—
Cookstown	Tyrone	23,615	—	—
Cooteshill	Cavan and Monaghan	21,854	—	—
Cork	Cork	133,173	—	—
Corrofin	Clare	4,803	—	—
Croom	Limerick	10,806	—	—
Delvin	Westmeath	8,477	—	—
Dingle	Kerry	18,274	—	—
Donegal	Donegal	20,450	21	1.0
Downpatrick	Down	38,869	—	—
Drogheda	Louth and Meath	26,196	—	—
Dromore, West	Sligo	13,034	2	0.2
Dublin, North	Dublin	166,887	—	—
Dublin, South	Dublin	212,779	—	—
Dundalk	Louth	34,729	42	1.2
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	15,781	157	9.9
Dungannon	Tyrone	32,563	6	0.2
Dungarvan	Waterford	14,966	—	—
Dunmanway	Cork	13,321	—	—
Dunshaughlin	Meath	7,979	—	—
Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath	14,653	—	—
Ennis	Clare	19,772	2	0.1
Enniscorthy	Wexford	31,259	—	—
Enniskillen	Cavan and Fermanagh	31,140	29	0.9
Ennistimon	Clare	18,069	—	—
Fermoy	Cork	22,732	—	—
Galway	Galway	36,465	9	0.2
Glennamaddy	Galway	16,577	333	20.1
Glenties	Donegal	33,191	774	23.3
Gorey	Wexford	16,463	—	—
Gort	Galway	12,286	—	—
Granard	Cavan, Longford, and West- meath.	23,483	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Inishowen ..	Donegal	28,943	184	6.4
Irvinestown ..	Fermanagh and Tyrone ..	14,095	3	0.2
Kanturk ..	Cork	23,181	3	0.1
Kells ..	Meath	13,769	—	—
Kenmare ..	Kerry	14,642	5	0.3
Kilkeel ..	Down	19,131	1	0.1
Kilkenny ..	Kilkenny	23,708	—	—
Killadysert ..	Clare	9,165	—	—
Killala ..	Mayo	8,254	27	3.3
Killarneay ..	Kerry	37,096	122	3.3
Kilmasnothomas ..	Waterford	7,109	—	—
Kilmallock ..	Cork and Limerick ..	25,551	—	—
Kilrush ..	Clare	28,734	—	—
Kinsale ..	Cork	16,673	—	—
Larne ..	Antrim	33,029	—	—
Letterkenny ..	Donegal	13,080	59	4.5
Lisavady ..	Londonderry	20,623	1	0.0
Limerick ..	Clare and Limerick ..	66,014	—	—
Lisburn ..	Antrim and Down ..	46,463	—	—
Lismore ..	Waterford	13,273	—	—
Lisnakea ..	Fermanagh	16,047	—	—
Listowel ..	Kerry and Limerick ..	35,095	—	—
Londonderry ..	Donegal and Londonderry ..	63,505	1	0.0
Longford ..	Longford	22,312	—	—
Loughrea ..	Galway	20,126	—	—
Lurgan ..	Antrim, Armagh, and Down ..	53,718	4	0.1
Macroom ..	Cork	22,998	4	0.2
Magherafelt ..	Londonderry	38,992	12	0.3
Mallow ..	Cork	20,726	—	—
Manorhamilton ..	Leitrim	22,334	16	0.7
Middleton ..	Cork	21,243	—	—
Millford ..	Donegal	20,259	109	5.4
Millstreet ..	Cork	10,515	11	1.4
Mitchelstown ..	Cork and Limerick ..	14,157	4	0.3
Mohill ..	Leitrim	19,854	2	0.1
Monaghan ..	Monaghan	28,301	—	—
Mountbellew ..	Galway	15,019	118	7.9
Mountmellick ..	King's and Queen's ..	28,577	—	—
Mullingar ..	Westmeath	27,047	—	—
Nass ..	Kildare and Wicklow ..	34,042	—	—
Navan ..	Meath	14,550	—	—
Nenagh ..	Tipperary	24,932	—	—

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle ..	Limerick ..	23,891	11	0.5
New Ross ..	Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford	30,795	—	—
Newry ..	Armagh and Down ..	52,032	96	1.8
Newtownards ..	Down ..	41,920	—	—
Oldcastle ..	Cavan and Meath ..	15,015	—	—
Omagh ..	Tyrone ..	38,553	10	0.3
Oughterard ..	Galway ..	17,732	22	1.3
Portumna ..	Galway ..	9,054	—	—
Rathdown ..	Dublin and Wicklow ..	57,742	—	—
Rathdrum ..	Wicklow ..	26,689	—	—
Rathkeale ..	Limerick ..	14,991	—	—
Roscommon ..	Roscommon ..	15,164	11	0.7
Roscrea ..	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary.	17,739	—	—
Scurriff ..	Clare ..	20,279	2	0.1
Shillelagh ..	Wicklow ..	8,946	—	—
Skibbereen ..	Cork ..	25,195	—	—
Skull ..	Cork ..	10,243	—	—
Sligo ..	Sligo ..	38,088	9	0.2
Strabane ..	Donegal and Tyrone ..	35,859	13	0.4
Stranorlar ..	Donegal ..	13,707	13	0.9
Strokestown ..	Roscommon ..	15,560	9	0.6
Swineford ..	Mayo ..	44,162	2,619	59.3
Thomastown ..	Kilkenny ..	13,238	—	—
Thurles ..	Tipperary ..	24,283	—	—
Tipperary ..	Limerick and Tipperary ..	31,932	—	—
Toberecurry ..	Sligo ..	19,204	444	23.1
Trillick ..	Kerry ..	41,885	4	0.1
Trim ..	Meath ..	13,973	—	—
Tuam ..	Galway ..	30,924	244	7.9
Tullamore ..	King's and Westmeath ..	23,388	5	0.2
Uringford ..	Kilkenny and Tipperary ..	8,657	13	1.5
Waterford ..	Kilkenny and Waterford ..	48,091	—	—
Westport ..	Mayo ..	34,672	1,342	38.7
Wexford ..	Wexford ..	32,839	—	—
Youghal ..	Cork and Waterford ..	14,881	—	—
TOTAL ..		4,458,775	10,225	2.3

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1910, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1901, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING Females).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER :			
Carlow County ..	11,641	—	—
Dublin	124,045	—	—
Kildare	21,283	1	0.0
Kilkenny	24,376	13	0.5
King's	18,674	—	—
Longford	14,438	—	—
Louth	19,159	42	2.2
Meath	21,883	2	0.1
Queen's	18,632	—	—
Westmeath	19,815	5	0.3
Wexford	32,205	—	—
Wicklow	18,107	—	—
MUNSTER :			
Clare County ..	33,259	4	0.1
Cork	116,853	22	0.2
Kerry	46,121	101	2.2
Limerick	42,527	3	0.1
Tipperary	49,319	14	0.3
Waterford	25,470	—	—
ULSTER :			
Antrim County ..	139,589	1	0.0
Armagh	34,277	137	4.0
Cavan	30,148	26	0.9
Donegal	50,373	1,299	25.8
Down	56,304*	1	0.0
Fermanagh	20,439	1	0.0
Londonderry	40,280	14	0.3
Monaghan	23,074	11	0.5
Tyrone	45,878	46	1.0
CONNAUGHT :			
Galway County ..	54,302	753	13.9
Leitrim	20,016	57	2.8
Mayo	51,694	6,012	116.3
Roscommon	29,232	804	27.5
Sligo	24,135	488	20.2
SUMMARY :			
Leinster Province ..	344,258	63	0.2
Munster	313,549	144	0.5
Ulster	440,362	1,536	3.5
Connaught	179,379	8,114	45.2
TOTAL OF IRELAND ..	1,277,548	9,867	7.7

* The entire number of males 20 years of age and upwards for Belfast City are included in the figures for the Co. Antrim.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1910, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster	Munster	Ulster,	Connanght.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders	49	248	1,280	6,212	7,789
No. of Landholders :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre	9	3	13	10	35
Holdings above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres ..	—	—	9	19	28
Holdings above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres ..	—	2	11	42	55
Holdings above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres ..	1	—	37	47	85
Holdings above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres ..	2	—	23	55	80
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 Acres	12	5	93	173	283
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres ..	—	1	114	809	924
Holdings above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres ..	2	—	20	605	636
Holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres ..	—	1	28	274	303
Holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres ..	—	—	12	106	118
Holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres ..	—	—	7	58	65
Holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres ..	—	—	5	39	44
Holdings above 40 acres ..	—	1	13	49	63
Total No. of Landholders ..	14	8	301	2,113	2,436
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	63	256	1,581	8,325	10,225

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1910, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	
LEINSTER :				
Carlow	—	—	—	—
Dublin	—	—	—	—
Kildare	1	—	1	1
Kilkenny	1	—	1	13
King's	—	—	—	—
Longford	—	—	—	—
Louth	17	—	17	42
Meath	—	—	—	2
Queen's	—	—	—	—
Westmeath	2	—	2	5
Wexford	—	—	—	—
Wicklow	—	—	—	—
Total	21	—	21	63
MUNSTER :				
Clare	1	—	1	4
Cork	4	—	4	29
Kerry	75	66	141	193
Limerick	1	8	9	11
Tipperary	—	—	—	19
Waterford	—	—	—	—
Total	81	74	155	256
ULSTER :				
Antrim	—	—	—	1
Armagh	60	13	73	150
Cavan	24	3	27	29
Donegal	301	29	330	1,328
Down	1	—	1	1
Fermanagh	1	—	1	1
Londonderry	1	—	1	14
Monaghan	8	—	8	11
Tyrone*	12	—	12	46
Total	408	45	453	1,581
CONNAUGHT :				
Galway	469	1	461	754
Leitrim	18	—	18	57
Mayo	3,758	206	3,964	6,221
Roscommon	608	—	608	804
Sligo	276	1	277	489
Total	5,129	208	5,328	8,325
IRELAND	5,630	327	5,957	10,225

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their HOMES at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
KILDARE COUNTY. Celbridge, part of ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KILKENNY COUNTY. Urlingford, part of ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
Total ..	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-
LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk ..	38	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
Total ..	38	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
METHUEN COUNTY. Ardee ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTMEATH COUNTY. Tullamore, part of ..	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Total ..	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-

Province of

CLARE COUNTY. Ennis ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Scarriff ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
CORK COUNTY, E.R. Kanturk ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroom, part of ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstreet, part of ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mitchelstown, part of ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1910) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

LAND AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	KILDARE COUNTY. Celbridge, part of.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	Total.
-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	KILKINNY COUNTY. Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	42	41	1	-	24	LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	42	41	1	-	24	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	MEATH COUNTY. Ardee.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	Total.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	WESTMEATH COUNTY. Tullamore, part of.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	Total.

Munster.

-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	CLARE COUNTY. Ennis.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Scariff.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	CORK COUNTY, E.R. Cork.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	Kanturk.
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	Millstreet, part of.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	Mitchelstown, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	1	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourners not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
CORK COUNTY, W.B.										
Bantry ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castletown ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonsilla ..	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
KERRY COUNTY.										
Caherniveen ..	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney ..	119	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Trillick ..	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	188	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-
LIMERICK COUNTY										
Newcastle ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPERARY COUNTY, S. R.										
Carriek-on-Suir, part of ..	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of										
ANTRIM COUNTY.										
Ballymoney ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARMAGH COUNTY.										
Armagh ..	4	-	1	-	1	1	3	2	1	-
Castleblayney, part of ..	33	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	1
Lurgan, part of ..	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Newry, part of ..	63	-	-	1	8	4	13	18	1	1
Total ..	103	-	1	3	9	6	19	24	2	2

continued.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	CORK COUNTY, W.R. Bantry.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Castletown.
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	Clonakilty.
-	-	-	-	7	6	-	1	-	Total.
-	-	-	1	62	-	-	62	9	KERRY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	Cahersiveen.
-	-	-	-	122	-	-	122	56	Kennmare.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	Killarney.
-	-	-	(a) 1	193	-	-	193	65	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	6	Total.
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	6	LIMERICK COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	6	Newcastle.
-	-	-	-	19	2	-	17	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	19	2	-	17	-	TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R.
-	-	-	-	19	2	-	17	-	Carrick-on-Suir, part of.
-	-	-	-	19	2	-	17	-	Total.

Ulster.

-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	ANTRIM COUNTY.
-	-	-	(b) 1	1	-	1	-	-	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	10	1	4	5	1	ARMAGH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	49	12	3	25	2	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	1	Castleblayney, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	96	79	1	16	3	Lurgan "
-	-	-	-	150	92	9	49	7	Newry "
-	-	-	-	150	92	9	49	7	Total.

(a) 51 acres

(b) 49 acres.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bours not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
CAYAN COUNTY.										
Bailieborough ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, part of ..	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DONEGAL COUNTY.										
Donegal ..	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunfanaghy ..	130	-	-	-	2	3	5	9	3	-
Glenties ..	003	-	8	7	22	13	50	61	19	17
Inishowen ..	163	8	-	-	2	-	10	5	1	3
Letterkenny ..	53	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-
Millford ..	93	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	2	4
Strabane, part of ..	8	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Stranorlar ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total ..	1,080	12	8	8	28	16	72	83	26	25
DOWN COUNTY.										
Kilkeel ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FERMANAGH COUNTY										
Enniskillen, part of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.										
Lisnagady ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, part of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maghamfelt ..	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migrant Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Cavan County.
-	-	-	-	28	-	2	26	-	Bailieborough.
-	-	-	-	29	-	3	26	3	Enniskillen, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	1	-	21	-	-	21	6	DONEGAL COUNTY.
1	-	-	-	157	-	139	18	-	Donegal.
9	7	2	6	774	-	722	52	-	Dunfanaghy.
-	-	-	2	184	18	140	26	71	Glenties.
1	-	1	1	59	47	12	-	11	Inishowen.
-	-	-	1	109	-	104	5	30	Lettickenny.
-	-	-	-	11	-	4	7	4	Millford.
-	-	-	1	13	-	5	8	1	Strabane, part of.
11	7	4	(a) 11	1,328	65	1,126	137	123	Stranorlar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	DOWN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Kilkeel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	FERMANAGH COUNTY
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Enniskillen, part of.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	LONDONDERY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Limavady.
-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	Londonderry, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	12	Magherafelt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

(a) Comprising one each of 42, 46, 54, 79, 102, 115, 160, 270, and 300 acres ;
and two each of 100 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MONAGHAN COUNTY.										
Carriekmacross ..	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Castleblayney, part of	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ..	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
TYRONE COUNTY.										
Clogher ..	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dunagannon ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irvinestown ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Omagh ..	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Strabane, part of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	31	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1

Province of

GALWAY COUNTY.										
Ballinasloe, part of	11	6	1	1	1	1	10	—	—	—
Clifden ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Galway ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennasmaddy ..	295	—	—	1	1	—	2	13	10	9
Mountbellew ..	111	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	1
Oughterard ..	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Tuas ..	240	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—
Total ..	691	6	1	3	3	3	16	18	13	11
LESTRIM COUNTY.										
Ballyshannon, part of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bawnboy, part of	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriek-on-Shannon, part of	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manorhamilton ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mohill ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricultural La- bourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 90 and not ex- ceed- ing 95 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	7	1	-	6	-	MONAGHAN COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	-	Charrikinacross.
-	-	-	-	11	1	1	9	-	Castleblayney, pt. of.
-	-	-	-						Total.
-	-	1	1	25	-	-	25	2	TYRONE COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	Clagher.
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Dungannon.
-	-	3	-	10	4	4	2	2	Irvinestown.
1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Omagh.
									Strabane, part of.
1	-	4	(a) 1	46	7	9	30	4	Total.

Connaught.

-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	GALWAY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	7	-	4	3	-	Ballinasloe, part of.
-	-	-	-	9	6	-	3	1	Clifden.
3	1	-	-	333	333	-	-	23	Galway.
1	-	-	-	118	99	-	19	5	Glennamaddy.
-	-	-	-	22	3	-	19	4	Mountbellew.
-	-	-	-	244	229	-	15	10	Oughterard.
									Tham.
4	1	-	-	754	670	4	80	43	Total.
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	LEITRIM COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	13	10	2	1	7	Ballyshannon, pt. of.
1	-	-	-	25	5	18	2	2	Bawnboy, part of.
-	-	-	-	16	1	1	14	4	Carrek-on-Shannon,
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	part of.
									Manorhamilton.
									Mohill.
1	-	-	1	57	16	22	19	13	Total.

(a) 58 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers, not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No., not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MAYO COUNTY.										
Ballina ..	400	-	1	-	-	-	1	124	51	10
Ballinrobe ..	45	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	1	1
Belmullet ..	186	-	-	-	2	1	3	42	10	9
Castlebar ..	479	-	-	-	4	3	7	68	44	22
Claremorris ..	518	-	-	1	1	1	3	18	39	20
Killala ..	25	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Swineford ..	1,718	2	5	-	4	10	21	299	338	131
Westport ..	1,029	-	7	36	29	33	105	136	24	21
Total ..	4,400	2	13	38	42	48	143	694	507	214
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.										
Athlone, part of ..	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle, part of ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Carriek-on-Shannon, part of.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Castlereaugh ..	592	-	1	-	-	1	2	46	55	30
Roscommon ..	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Strokestown ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ..	645	-	1	-	-	1	2	47	56	34
SLIGO COUNTY.										
Boyle, part of ..	31	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
Dromore West ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo ..	7	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Toberecurry ..	323	1	3	1	1	2	8	48	29	14
Total ..	363	2	4	1	2	3	12	49	29	14
PROVINCES.										
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER ..	49	9	-	-	1	2	12	-	2	-
MUNSTER ..	248	3	-	2	-	-	5	1	-	1
ULSTER ..	1,280	13	9	11	37	23	93	114	29	28
CONNAUGHT ..	6,212	10	19	42	47	55	173	809	605	274
TOTAL OF IRELAND	7,789	35	28	55	85	80	283	924	636	303

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migrant Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
MAYO COUNTY.									
2	-	2	2	652	609	38	5	107	Ballina.
2	-	-	-	58	23	24	11	25	Ballinrobe.
7	4	9	20	290	269	21	-	177	Belmullet.
1	2	3	1	627	625	2	-	136	Castlebar.
4	2	-	2	606	606	-	-	28	Claremorris.
-	-	-	1	27	15	1	11	5	Killalea.
55	38	17	2	2,619	2,619	-	-	720	Swineford.
8	3	2	14	1,342	923	419	-	487	Westport.
79	49	33	42 (a)	6,221	5,689	505	27	1,685	Total.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	24	17	-	7	-	Athlone, part of
-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	Boyle, " "
1	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shan. "
10	5	4	-	744	744	-	-	106	Castlereaugh.
-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	Roscommon.
-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	8	Strokestown.
11	5	4	-	804	797	-	7	115	Total.
SLIGO COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	Boyle, part of.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Dromore West.
-	-	-	-	9	3	-	6	2	Sligo.
11	3	2	6	444	442	-	2	269	Tobercurry.
11	3	2	(b) 6	489	481	-	8	271	Total.

PROVINCES.

									PROVINCES.
-	-	-	-	63	41	2	20	27	LEINSTER.
-	-	-	1	256	8	-	248	72	MUNSTER.
12	7	5	13	1,581	165	1,164	252	149	ULSTER.
106	58	39	49	8,325	7,653	531	141	2,127	CONNAUGHT.
118	65	44	63	10,225	7,867	1,697	661	2,375	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

(a) Comprising one each of 42, 43, 46, 51, 52, 57, 60, 64, 67, 85, 96, 160, 170, 180, 181, 250, 330, and 350 acres; two each of 44, and 48 acres; three each of 100, and 185 acres; four of 80 acres each; and five of 45 and 50 acres each.

(b) Comprising one each of 77, 86, and 370 acres; and three each of 60 acres.

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN and the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY Systems from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN during the SEASON of 1910.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Achill Sound ..	1,296	Westport ..	Mayo.
Athenry ..	234*	Loughrea ..	Galway.
Attymon ..	3	Loughrea ..	Galway.
Balla ..	103	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen ..	1,376	Castlerea ..	Roscommon.
Ballina ..	727	Ballina ..	Mayo.
Ballinacorney ..	650	Castlerea ..	Roscommon.
Ballinrobe ..	12	Ballinrobe ..	Mayo.
Ballyhaunis ..	1,305	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Ballymoe ..	245	Glennasmaddy ..	Galway.
Ballymote ..	92	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Ballyvary ..	555	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Bekan ..	37	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Boyle ..	28	Boyle ..	Roscommon and Sligo.
Castlebar ..	591	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Castlerea ..	201	Castlerea ..	Roscommon.
Claremorris ..	2,365†	Claremorris ..	Mayo.
Clifden ..	10	Clifden ..	Galway.
Collooney ..	3	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Dunamoon ..	219	Roscommon ..	Roscommon.
Edmondstown ..	20	Castlerea ..	Roscommon.
Foxford ..	668	Swineford ..	Mayo.
Hollymount ..	8	Ballinrobe ..	Mayo.
Island Road ..	38	Boyle ..	Sligo.
Kiltree ..	186	Boyle ..	Roscommon and Sligo.
Killala ..	3	Killala ..	Mayo.
Mallaranny ..	657	Westport ..	Mayo.
Manulla ..	103	Castlebar ..	Mayo.
Newport ..	124	Westport ..	Mayo.
Roscommon ..	56	Roscommon ..	Roscommon.
Sligo ..	5	Sligo ..	Sligo.
Westport ..	636	Westport ..	Mayo.
Woodlawn ..	83	Ballinasloe ..	Galway and Roscommon.
TOTAL ..	12,639		

* Including 222 Harvestmen booked from Tuam station, on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

† Including 1,896 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 909 from Swineford, 672 from Kiltimagh, 171 from Ballindine, 92 from Milltown, 32 from Toberanry, and 20 from Charlestown.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1910, to the 31st December, 1910, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Achill Sound	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
Ballina ..	—	6	—	9	6	1	25	—	4	1	—	—	52
Belfast ..	183	190	205	284	185	175	194	184	154	160	168	109	2,230
Colebrook ..	5	—	—	7	4	8	9	6	—	—	—	1	40
Cork ..	56	73	74	126	117	92	143	106	73	115	54	40	1,069
Drogheda ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dundalk ..	26	27	30	38	30	35	32	42	22	33	6	8	329
Galway ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Greenore ..	13	37	54	386	297	1,024	87	2	1	2	5	1	2,759
Larne ..	21	19	22	25	17	41	67	86	145	28	25	23	529
Londonderry	152	189	172	231	232	1,167	243	166	160	183	195	129	3,219
Newry ..	12	12	6	16	13	27	26	19	15	28	15	3	192
Portlaoise ..	8	5	12	16	14	19	30	20	7	15	2	8	136
Rosslare ..	113	121	129	191	145	123	166	132	100	114	64	60	1,458
Sligo ..	14	28	25	42	65	201	43	22	19	14	10	4	487
Waterford ..	51	45	38	68	52	54	75	59	53	58	39	44	636
Westport ..	2	—	7	5	21	210	11	13	9	3	—	—	281
Wexford ..	9	6	4	10	7	7	14	8	10	9	4	1	89
TOTAL ..	663	767	778	1,404	1,399	4,291	1,165	865	772	773	587	431	13,767 [†]

* Comprising 11,759 males and 1,948 females.

† Of this total approximately 8,000 are estimated to be Migratory Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain (see page 4). The number of Migratory Labourers who go via Dublin being 12,639; the total number of Migratory Labourers in 1910 (allowing for those who, making two journeys, are twice counted), may be stated approximately as 18,500.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
CO. CARLOW.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	18 0	Generally a sum of from 3s. to 20s. is given after harvest and haymaking. Winter and summer wages are much the same for men in constant employment.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 0	7 6	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	Harvest allowances are given, in some cases of 22 Board and lodgings not customary in certain districts.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	An extra rate of 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week or harvest allowance of £1 or £2 is generally given to regular hands. Summer and winter wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 6	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 to £1 10s. in some districts is given, or overtime is paid for. Winter wages are much the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 6	Special allowances of 1s. or more per week are made in harvest but not to general hands. 6d. to 1s. less wages per week in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 6	As a rule there are no special allowances in harvest. Winter wages 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Special allowances are not general, but some farmers give from 6d. to 1s. per day increase in wages during harvest. Not much difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	12 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently £1 allowance at end of harvest. Wages may be 1s. less weekly in winter than in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 0	12 6	Occasionally £1 bonus is given after harvest, but is not general. Not usually any difference in summer and winter wages of permanent labourers.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	
Boys	3 6	4 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
CO. WESTMEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	A special allowance of 2s. per week in harvest is common. Winter wages in some cases about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 6	—	—	7 0	8 0	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Frequently 10s. to £1 harvest allowance. Winter wages are generally the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. WICKLOW.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently 10s. to £1 allowance in harvest is given. Winter wages same as summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Munster.							
CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen engaged. Harvest allowances not general. Wages in some cases from 6d. to 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. CORK, E.E.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 0	14 0	Harvest allowances ranging up to £1 given in some districts, but not general. Summer and winter wages are in general the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	7 0	8 6	
CO. CORK, W.E.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages sometimes 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages 1s. to 1s. 6d. less per week than in summer. Labourers chiefly boarded.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Harvest allowances of 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week are not uncommon. Winter wages in many cases 1s. less.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	Special allowances in harvest not so common as in the South Riding. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 6	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.							Usually a harvest allowance of 3s. per week for eight weeks is given. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	6 0	-	-	6 0	8 6	
CO. WATERFORD.							Generally there is a special harvest allowance of 1l. Summer and winter wages are much alike. Agreements are usually for the year.
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 6	-	-	6 0	8 6	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							Generally there are no special allowances in harvest, overtime being paid for. Wages generally the same summer and winter, but in some parts from 9d. to 1s. 6d. less per week in winter. In some cases in the Belfast district wages rise to 20s. for good men.
Ploughmen	7 6	10 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	9 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	
Boys	4 6	6 0	-	-	6 0	9 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							Allowance of 2s. per week extra in harvest is given in some districts. Not much difference in winter and summer wages.
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 6	6 0	-	-	6 0	8 6	
CO. CAVAN.							Generally there is no allowance in harvest. Most of the labour is done by small farmers and their sons. Labourers usually boarded, 1s. per week difference in winter and summer wages in some parts.
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 6	5 6	-	-	6 0	7 6	
CO. DONEGAL.							No extra allowance in harvest is given. In tillage districts the wages are the same winter and summer. In other districts the labour is done by small farmers and their families.
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	9 6	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 6	-	-	6 0	7 6	
CO. DOW.							In a few places 1s. to 2s. per week extra allowance in harvest is given. Winter and summer wages the same. In the Belfast District wages rise to 18s. and 19s. per week.
Ploughmen	7 6	10 0	11 0	15 0	11 6	16 0	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	8 6	10 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	-	-	6 0	9 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. FERMANAGH.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 6	13 0	Special allowances in harvest time not usual. In many cases 1s. to 1s. 6d. less wages per week paid in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	5 6	8 0	
CO. LONDONDERRY.							
Ploughmen	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	In some districts 2s. per week allowance during harvest is given. Wages in winter are usually the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	10 0	13 0	Harvest allowance not general. Wages often from 6d. to 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
CO. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen	7 6	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 0	14 0	In tillage districts summer and winter wages are the same. 1s. per week difference in other parts.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 9	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
Connaught.							
CO. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Wages generally 1s. per week less in winter when labourers are more plentiful.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 6	8 6	
CO. LEBRIM.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Very few ploughmen. Special allowance in harvest not usual. Wages about 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. MAYO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Permanent hands are generally employed by the year. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. SLIGO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	10 0	14 0	Special allowances in harvest not usual. Generally no difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st December, 1911.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Migratory Agricultural Labourers in the year 1910-11.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DUBLIN.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1910, to the 31st December, 1910, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

PORTS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Achill Sound ..	—	—	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	205
Bahama ..	—	6	—	9	6	1	25	—	4	1	—	—	52
Belfast ..	183	199	206	284	185	175	194	184	154	160	168	109	2,300
Cakehouse ..	5	—	—	7	4	8	9	6	—	—	—	1	40
Cork ..	56	73	74	136	117	92	143	106	73	115	54	40	1,069
Drogheda ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dundalk ..	26	27	30	38	30	35	32	42	22	33	6	8	329
Galway ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Greenock ..	13	37	54	336	297	1,024	87	2	1	2	5	1	2,759
Larne ..	21	19	22	25	17	41	67	86	145	38	25	23	529
Londonderry	152	189	172	231	232	1,167	243	166	169	183	106	129	3,219
Newry ..	12	12	6	16	13	27	39	19	15	28	15	3	192
Portlaoise ..	8	5	12	16	14	19	39	20	7	15	2	8	156
Rowan ..	113	121	129	191	145	123	166	132	100	114	64	60	1,458
Sligo ..	14	28	25	42	65	201	43	22	19	14	10	4	487
Waterford ..	51	45	38	68	52	54	75	59	53	58	39	44	636
Westport ..	2	—	7	5	21	210	11	13	9	3	—	—	281
Wexford ..	9	6	4	10	7	7	14	8	10	9	4	1	89
TOTAL ..	665	767	778	1,404	1,309	4,291	1,165	845	772	773	587	431	13,700 * †

* Comprising 11,759 males and 1,945 females.

† Of this total approximately 6,000 are estimated to be Migratory Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain (see page 4). The number of Migratory Labourers who go via Dublin being 12,639, the total number of Migratory Labourers in 1910 (allowing for those who, making two journeys, are twice counted), may be stated approximately as 18,500.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Co. CARLOW.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 0	Generally a sum of from 5s. to 20s. is given after harvest and haymaking. Winter and summer wages are much the same for men in constant employment.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 0	7 6	
Co. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	Harvest allowances are given, in some cases of £2. Board and lodgings not customary in certain districts.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
Co. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	An extra rate of 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week or harvest allowance of £1 or £2 is generally given to regular hands. Summer and winter wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	9 0	12 6	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
Co. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 to £1 10s. in some districts is given, or overtime is paid for. Winter wages are much the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
KING'S Co.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 6	Special allowances of 1s. or more per week are made in harvest but not to general hands. 6d. to 1s. less wages per week in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Co. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 6	As a rule there are no special allowances in harvest. Winter wages 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Co. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Special allowances are not general, but some farmers give from 6d. to 1s per day increase in wages during harvest. Not much difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Co. MEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	12 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently £1 allowance at end of harvest. Wages may be 1s. less weekly in winter than in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
QUEEN'S Co.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 0	12 6	Occasionally £1 bonus is given after harvest, but is not general. Not usually any difference in summer and winter wages of permanent labourers.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 6	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. WESTMEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	A special allowance of 2s. per week in harvest is common. Winter wages in some cases about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 6	—	—	7 0	8 0	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Frequently 10s. to £1 harvest allowance. Winter wages are generally the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. WICKLOW.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently 10s. to £1 allowance in harvest is given. Winter wages same as summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
Munster.							
CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen engaged. Harvest allowances not general. Wages in some cases from 6d. to 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. CORK, E.R.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 0	14 0	Harvest allowances ranging up to £1 given in some districts, but not general. Summer and winter wages are in general the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	7 0	8 6	
CO. CORK, W.R.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages sometimes 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages 1s. to 1s. 6d. less per week than in summer. Labourers chiefly boarded.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Harvest allowances of 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week are not uncommon. Winter wages in many cases 1s. less.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. TIPPERRY, N.E.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	Special allowances in harvest not so common as in the South Riding. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 6	—	—	6 0	8 6	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Usually a harvest allowance of 3s. per week for eight weeks is given. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	6 0			6 0	8 6	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Generally there is a special harvest allowance of 5l. Summer and winter wages are much alike. Agreements are usually for the year.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 6	-	-	6 0	8 6	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen	7 6	10 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	17 0	Generally there are no special allowances in harvest, overtime being paid for. Wages generally the same summer and winter, but in some parts from 6d. to 1s. 6d. less per week in winter. In some cases in the Belfast district wages rise to 20s. for good men.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	9 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	
Boys	4 6	6 0	-	-	6 0	9 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	Allowance of 2s. per week extra in harvest is given in some districts. Not much difference in winter and summer wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 6	6 0			6 0	8 6	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 6	Generally there is no allowance in harvest. Most of the labour is done by small farmers and their sons. Labourers usually boarded, 1s. per week difference in winter and summer wages in some parts.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 6	5 6	-	-	6 0	7 6	
CO. DONEGAL.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	No extra allowance in harvest is given. In tillage districts the wages are the same winter and summer. In other districts the labour is done by small farmers and their families.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	9 6	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 6	-	-	6 0	7 6	
CO. DOW.							
Ploughmen	7 6	10 0	11 0	15 0	11 6	16 0	In a few places 1s. to 2s. per week extra allowance in harvest is given. Winter and summer wages the same. In the Belfast District wages rise to 18s. and 19s. per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	8 6	10 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	-	-	6 0	9 0	

TABLE IX.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1910-11.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
CO. FERMANAGH.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	10 6	13 0	Special allowances in harvest time not usual. In many cases 1s. to 1s. 6d. less wages per week paid in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	5 6	8 0	
CO. LONDONDERRY.							
Ploughmen	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	In some districts 2s. per week allowance during harvest is given. Wages in winter are usually the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
CO. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Harvest allowance not general. Wages often from 6d. to 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	8 6	
CO. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen	7 6	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 0	14 0	In tillage districts summer and winter wages are the same. 1s. per week difference in other parts.
General Farm Labourers ..	6 0	7 9	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	
Connaught.							
CO. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Wages generally 1s. per week less in winter when labourers are more plentiful.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	5 0	—	—	5 6	8 6	
CO. LITTIM.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Very few ploughmen. Special allowance in harvest not usual. Wages about 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. MAYO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Permanent hands are generally employed by the year. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 9	5 0	—	—	6 0	8 0	
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	5 0	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. SLIGO.							
Ploughmen	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	10 0	14 0	Special allowances in harvest not usual. Generally no difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys	3 0	6 0	—	—	6 0	9 0	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st December, 1911.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Migratory Agricultural Labourers in the year 1910-11.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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1910-11.

REPORT AND TABLES

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